The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. NO. 32.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	18 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year,.....$5 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

WARRANTED! WITH COG WHEELS!

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* (to run steam or hand.)	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " (to run steam or hand.)	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received into the Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.

3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.

4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar-hal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches. Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*al of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept16.1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices *the best Coach and Cabinet Varnishes; best White Lead;* French and American *Zincs;* Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU.
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry.
PHILADELPHIA.
Oct. 14, 1863-6m.

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in

Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.
Nov. 18, 1863-3m*

DIARIES FOR 1864,
Received and for sale
At LEWIS' Book Store.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 30	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Markleysburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30	AR 9 25	Saxton,	LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40		AR 9 25	AR 5 30
6 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 01

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40		Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
9 55		Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
10 00		Crawford,	8 05	5 05
AR 10 10		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	HARRISBURG ACCOMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 25	.....	.....	5 30	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 35
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 25
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	9 31		1 18
5 50	7 45	55	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07
6 15	.....	...	6 21	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38
6 40	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 15
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 56
7 40	8 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 23 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG:—To NEW-YORK, $5.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.75 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.

Returning leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.00 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at *reduced rates to and from all points.*

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscripton Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a hand some premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present *rate of premium on coin.*

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable *to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. or Registered* Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum. all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Rail road Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great but as interest commences from the day of subscription no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT
114 South Third Street, Phila.
Philadelphia, 2, December 1863.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for February.]

THE LAST CHARGE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Now men of the North! will you join in the strife
For country, for freedom, for honor, for life?
The giant grows blind in his fury and spite,
One blow on his forehead will settle the fight.

Flash full in his eyes the blue lightning of steel,
And stun him with cannon-balls, peal upon peal!
Mount, troopers, and follow your gamo to its lair,
As the hound tracks the wolf and the beagle the hare!

Blow, trumpets, your summons, till sluggards awake!
Beat, drums, till the roofs of the faint-hearted shake!
Yet, yet, ere the signet is stamped on the scroll,
Their names may be traced on the blood-sprinkled roll!

Trust not the false herald that painted your shield;
True honor *to-day* must be sought on the field!
Her scutcheon shows white with a blazon of red—
The life-drops of crimson for liberty shed!

The hour is at hand, and the moment draws nigh!
The dog-star of treason grows dim in the sky!
Shine forth from the battle-cloud, light of the morn,
Call back the bright hour when the Nation was born!

The rivers of peace through our valleys shall run,
As the glaciers of tyranny melt in the sun;
Smite, smite the proud parricide down from his throne—
His sceptre once broken, the world is our own!

SWORD PRESENTATION

TO CAPT. SAMUEL T. DAVIS,

OF SHAVER'S CREEK.

The following correspondence will be read with great pleasure by the friends of Captain Davis:

CAPTAIN SAMUEL T. DAVIS:—Your friends—the citizens of Shaver's Creek Valley—have purchased for you a handsome and appropriate present—an elegant sword. It is a token of their respect for the services you have rendered your country, in this, her time of greatest need. As I have been your *companion*, both as a citizen and in arms in defence of the Constitution, it has been requested that I represent those loyal citizens and present you this sword.

To the President's first call for volunteers, after the assault on our flag, which waved over that brave little band in Fort Sumpter, you manfully responded; and ever since the 23rd day of April, 1861, you have been contending for right and justice, against the rebellious hosts of the south.

Your friends at home have carefully watched your actions, being their representative in this great struggle for the Union, with anxious eyes, and they have thought the present a proper time to manifest their appreciation of your services rendered your country, by tendering to you this present.

From time immemorial it has been the custom to make presents to friends for any personal good they may have *done, but in this instance, the donors* have been prompted by higher and more honorable motives: it is a reward suitable for such brave men who have sacrificed the society of home and friends, to expose themselves to the fatiguing marches and hardships of a soldier's life.

Our army and navy call for brave and good men to buckle on the armor and go forth in the face of the enemy, conquering and to conquer, and thereby show to the world that right must and will conquer and that a free Republican government is self-sustaining.

Captain, accept this sword, and wield it, as you have ever done, in the defence of our glorious and blood-stained stars and stripes, our Constitution and the enforcement of all our laws, against the enemies of our common country, both secret and public, remembering that they (enemies) as well as your friends are watching your actions. Wield its trusty blade so that they will never regret their gift; and when this "cruel war" is over, you may return, bearing the laurel wreath of honor, and the olive branch of peace on your sword, to your home and friends, respected and honored, while those sneaking, skulking Southern sympathizers, of whom we have so many, will be avoiding the presence of all those true and noble men who have braved the dangers of war, that we might enjoy peace once more.

It is not necessary for me to speak of many different engagements in which you have been, as I see the names of the principal battles engraved on the scabbard, and they will speak for themselves. The four last mentioned have been fought since I came to this Department, and, although not being immediately with you, I can fully testify of the bravery there shown At Chickamauga's bloody field, under that withering fire, you escaped with your life, but with the loss of many a brave comrade, and your trusty sword, which, no doubt, some rebel is carrying this day,—let him have it, but should you be again called on to face the enemy, draw your present one, and never sheathe it until the last battle is fought and sweet liberty won.

W. WALLACE BORST,
Qr. Mr. Sgt. Co. B, 15th P. V. Cav.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 25, '63.

WHITESIDE, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 25th Dec., 1863, *it becomes my pleasant* duty to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome sabre, the present of the citizens in Shaver's Creek Valley.

I fully appreciate the worth of so valuable a gift—not for the intrinsic value of the weapon itself, but the principle which prompted the donation is only a fractional part of that great principle which characterizes America and American institutions.

It is the proudest thought of my life to know that while I have a consciousness of doing my duty as an officer and a soldier in our country's army, I am respected and my services appreciated by my fellow-citizens at home. As a soldier I claim to have done nothing but my duty—a duty which I owe to the land of my birth, and to generations yet unborn.

The principle in human nature that embraces freedom and scorns despotism prompts me to act in sustaining, even at the sword's end, the pillars of what I believe to be the best Government on the globe. Although the sands of the Western continent have licked up the blood of thousands of her inhabitants, slain in mortal combat, and cast a gloom over our once happy country, there are bright prospects in the future for America.

Kingdoms and empires will shake off their shackles, acknowledge her greatness, bow at her footstool, and emulate her examples until the united world recognizes the blessings of liberty and the godlike blessings of republican institutions and human equality.

Words fail to express my thankfulness to you, my fellow-citizens, for the honor which you have so lavishly bestowed upon me; and while I patiently pursue the enemies of our common country, and endure the hardships of camp, campaign and battle, I will ever be stimulated to new deeds of honor and encouraged by the recollection that the trusty blade at my side is the gift of my fellow countrymen, who have sent me to battle, as did the Spartan mother her son, and expect me to return "with my shield, or on my shield."

I need not attempt a review of the signs of the times, though the late successes of our victorious arms, suffice to say, have greatly advanced the interest of our country, and the most scrutinizing eye cannot but see that the insurgents must soon yield to the strong arm of the government.

Notwithstanding, there is a mighty work yet to be accomplished, bloody battles must be fought, and the country *must undergo a gradual change* from a state of war to that of peace, before swords can be changed into pruning hooks, and iron clads to merchant vessels.

In conclusion, permit me to say to those young men who are leisurely enjoying the comforts of home while the clangor of war is resounding from valley to valley, that this is not an age of *dollars and cents.* Three hundred dollars may buy the services which an American owes to his country, but a battalion of cases, with all their financial adroitness, could not prosecute the war wholly with "Greenbacks." 'Tis long lines, steady fronts, and many battalions deep, that gain the day.—We must have soldiers to carry on a *successful* warfare, as well as money.

Again assuring you that the trust which you have so generously committed to my care shall not be dishonored, I remain your obt. servt.,

SAMUEL T. DAVIS,
Capt. Co. G, 77th P. V. Infy.

DONORS.

Adam Lightner,	D H Crawford,
Saml Troutwine,	John A Wilson,
John D Johnston,	Isaac M Neff,
Solomon Hamer,	John Murphy,
Samuel S Hill,	Irwin Johnston,
Daniel Stouffer,	John Henderson,
John H Neff,	Jonathan R Wilson
Thomas Shriner,	Samuel Musser,
Henry Neff,	William Quinn, jr.,
J W Shively,	W S Myton,
Andrew Mattern,	Wm Moore,
George Hallman,	A B Crothers,
John C Wilson,	Reuben Lightner,
John Hewitt, sr.,	John B Myton,
Wm Livingston,	Wm M Stryker,
David C Wilson,	John S Dopp,
James Fleming,	W Lewis, (Editor,)
John G Decker,	Thomas Wilson,
Dr. Henry Orlady,	Benj Hartman,
James A Brown,	Abraham Stephens,
Henry Shively,	L T Wilson,
John Run,	Henry Hultzaple,
Jos M Stephens,	Wm P Davis,
Benjamin K Neff,	Samuel Gregory,
Henry A Neff,	Thomas P Love,
	John Gregory.

Many amusing anecdotes of the eccentric, but pious and useful, Rowland Hill, have been told; but the following, narrated to us by one of his parishioners, is new to us.

It was Mr. Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too aristocratic, in the judgment of one of his flock.

It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit, requesting prayers for various objects. One Sabbath, Mr. Hill was proceeding with the reading of these requests as usual, when he found himself in the midst

"Prayers are requested for Rev. Mr. Hill, that he may be made more humble and like his Divine Master, who, instead of riding in a carriage, was content to be borne on an

Having read the notice, he lifted his spectacles to his forehead, and looking around the house, observed, that it was true he had been *guilty of the fault alleged; but if the writer* would step round to the vestry door after service, saddled and bridled, he would have no objection to ride home, after the Master's example.

He that is proud eats up himself

Jeff. Davis's Body Servant in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.—That feature of the war, the intelligent and trustworthy contraband, who has disappeared from public view for the last few months, reappeared in the city this morning, and his information has *been considered of so much importance* as to have occupied many hours of the attention both of Gen. Halleck and of the Secretary of War. He is a full negro, named Jim Dennison, otherwise Pemberton, who has been for nearly twenty years personal body servant of Jefferson Davis, and is well known as such by the old residents of this city. He only arrived this morning, and brings news of a most important character, though it all comes in the form of strong incidents, such as a servant waiting at tables would naturally pick up. Of the domestic menage of Jeff. Davis, his pictures are very full. But first to give the points which appear of great public interest.

He says that Jefferson Davis, in private conversation, is unreserved in urging the abandonment of Virginia, as a line of defence no longer tenable. That he has heard Mr. Davis, in conversation with confidential members of the so called Government, declare frequently that Virginia had been used for all it was worth, that it had proved a shield of immense value, in fending off the devestations of war from the rice and cotton States, which were the heart and body politic of the new government. Steps have been already taken on various pretexts of their labor being needed on the public works to send all the valuable able bodied negroes and breeding negro women from Richmond along the railroad to Lynchburg, and also south into Georgia, which Mr. Davis declares to be the next base of defensive operations.—But Gen. Lee, whom Jim describes as looking very old, with his hair now snow-white, is peremptorily opposed to the abandonment of Virginia, and declares that Virginia soldiers will lay down their arms, if their State be given up to the Yankee despotism.

The talk is not about going to Columbia, S. C., but to some city in Georgia. Jim heard gentlemen ask Mr. Davis at the table, where Alexander Stephens was, who has not attended Congress this session, and who is said not to have visited Mr. Davis's house or office for over a year. Davis replied, that he had heard that Stephens had gone to Europe, but had not thought it worth while to inquire what had become of him.

Jim accompanied Davis in his recent tour around the Confederacy, and describes the following scene as having occured on the summit of Lookout Mountain. Looking down one bright day from the lofty eminence commanding a clear view into four States, and a very distant view into a fifth, Davis saw the yankees almost beneath his feet, across the valley, working like beavers on their fortifications. "I have them now," said he, "in just the trap I set for them." To which Lieut-Gen. Pemberton, who was sitting on horseback beside him, replied, "Mr. Davis, you are Commander-in-Chief, and you are here. You think the enemy are in a trap, and can be captured by vigorous assault. I have been blamed for not having ordered a general attack on the enemy when they were drawing around me their lines of circumvallation at Vicksburg. Do you now order an attack upon those troops down there below us, and I will set you my life that not one man of the attacking column will ever come back across that valley, except as a prisoner."

When Davis was passing through North Carolina he only stopped at Wilmington to consult with Gen. Whiting. While there he was pressed by a numerous delegation of Confederate office-holders to stop in Raleigh for consultation with Gov. Vance. This he angrily declined. It appears that the health of Mr. Davis is rapidly breaking down under his neuralgia attacks insomuch that he can no longer use his only good eye by candle light.

Always of a violent and fretful temper, this is becoming greatly aggravated by his misfortunes, and Jim describes him on one occasion as flinging about the chairs and furniture when so disturbed. About four weeks ago a pistol exploded in his room when he was loading it, and the whole family rushed up, feeling confident that, as they had long decided, he had committed suicide.

Jim says that Mrs. Davis, in conversation with female friends, frequently talks of the Confederacy as hopeless, and is loud in regrets for the lost pleasures of Washington. There is no forage except in the Mississippi Department, and the allowance for Mr. Davis's two horses is two quarts of corn each per day, on which, says Jim, they are growing thin.

Mr. Davis receives no company—has no wine in his cellar, but has several kegs of brandy sent from blockade runners at Wilmington. Jim says that Mr. Davis told him that the Yankees had killed all the people whom they found on his Mississippi plantation, and that they were all found lying higgledy piggledy in a hole, their legs and arms cut off, and in some cases, their heads bloody and beaten, protruding from the ground.

The utmost distress prevails in Richmond for food, there not being more than two or three beeves killed in the city per day for private consumption. Fresh beef was about $4 a pound when he left. For a string of three perch, weighing less than a pound each, he paid $13. Oysters were $25 a quart, as they could only be obtained in the night on account of the Yankee occupation of the James River with gunboats.

The negroes are forbidden to go near the Libby Prison, and he believes there are black soldiers confined there as he has seen them at a distance.

Beauregard is known to have black prisoners at Charleston, who are reported to be subsisted on the minimum ration that will support life. He says the lower two-thirds of Charleston is now uninhabitable and in ruins.

Jim says that, at the time of Mead's advance across the Rappahannock and fight at Mine Run, Lee had made every preparation to fall back, having only 30,000 *ragged and disheartened* troops with him. Davis sent out all the clerks and employees of the Quartermaster's Department with axes and spades to block up the Mechanicsville and Petersburg roads leading to Richmond, leaving open only one road by which Lee was expected to make his retreat, he having sent word to Davis that he was making all the fuss and disturbance he could to detain Meade, but that he could not hold out long

The negro appears intelligent, and evidently knows whereof he affirms.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Notes on Libraries and Literature.

While *no library in America* has yet reached 150,000 volumes, there are more than thirty in Europe, which have passed that figure. Some of these it is true, are merely repositories of ancient and mediæval literature, with a considerable sprinkling of the books of the last century, and but few accessions from the more modern press. Such, for the most part, are the numerous libraries of Italy, while others, like the Library of the British Museum, and the Imperial Library, at Paris, are about equally rich in ancient and modern literature. The latter library, undoubtedly the largest collection in the world, has now over 900,000 volumes, besides 500,000 pamphlets; while the Royal Library at Munich claims to possess 800,000 volumes, placing it, if the claim be allowed, far in advance of the British Museum, as well as of the Royal Libraries of the Prussian and Russian governments. But it is shrewdly suspected that the learned Bavarian who presides over the Munich collection, reckons every tract and pamphlet in his vast repository of literature as a separate work. To enumerate only the collections which exceed 300,000 volumes each, we have the following table, extracted from the Parliamentary Report on *Public Libraries*, published in 1850.

It sets forth the average annual increase of the libraries already enumerated, as reported by the officers of the libraries themselves.

		VOLUMES.
Imp'l Library,	Paris,	900,000
Royal "	Munich,	800,000
British Museum,	London,	600,000
Royal Library,	Berlin	500,000
Imp'l "	St. Pet'rsb'rg	450,000
University "	Munich,	400,000
Royal "	Copenhagen,	400,000
Imp'l "	Vienna,	350,000
University "	Gottingen,	350,000
University "	Breslau,	350,000
Royal "	Dresden,	320,000
Bodleian "	Oxford,	300,000

What renders the claim of the Royal Library of Munich still more open to suspicion than its enormous extent relatively to those of all the great capitals of Europe, is the similar claim put forth by the University Library in the same city, to the possession of no less than 400,000 volumes. It is scarcely creditable that two libraries in the small Duchy of Bavaria should have accumulated nearly a million *and a quarter of volumes*, while the largest and most rapidly increasing libraries in Europe are yet very far from approaching a million. But the *best evidence against the "figures* which cannot lie" of the Munich collection, is to be found in the following table; extracted from the Parliamentary Report on *Public Libraries*, published in 1850.

British Museum,		20,000
Imp'l Library,	Paris,	13,000
Royal "	Berlin	9,000
Bodleian	Oxford,	5,000
Imperial "	Vienna,	3,500
Royal "	Munich,	3,000
Imp'l "	St. Peterasburg,	No ret'n.
University "	Gottingen,	3,000
University "	Breslau,	2,000
Royal "	Dresden,	2,000
University "	Munich,	1,500
Royal "	Copenhagen,	1,200

Now it is not probable that two libraries growing no faster than at the rate of 1,500 volumes, and 3,000 volumes, *respectively, per annum*, should so far surpass collections increasing in a much greater ratio. It sounds strangely to lovers of books to read that, of the great libraries above mentioned, only one (the Bodleian) has a printed catalogue of its treasures, while some have never yet been completely catalogued, even in manuscript!

The one great advantage which European libraries possess over America, consists in the enormous "start" which the accumulations of the past have given them in the race. With one or two hundred thousand volumes as a basis, what, but utter neglect can prevent any library *from* becoming a great and useful institution? The most moderate share of discrimination applied to the selection of current literature, will keep up the character of the collection as a progressive one. But with nothing at all as a basis—as most of our large American libraries have started, the rate of progress seems slow, and the results small hitherto. Yet it should never be forgotten that it is not quantity, which constitutes the chief value of libraries, after all. "*Non multa, sed multum*" is the golden rule of reading, and what avails it to heap up even millions of books, provided you have not the best ones? Some of the American libraries have been fortunate in donations of private libraries, while several (as the Astor, and the Library of Congress) have not been the recipients of any single collection to swell their aggregate. Of all our libraries, perhaps the Boston Public has been the most "lucky." Founded scarcely ten years ago, it now stands second (or third?) in numerical rank—possessing 105,000 volumes, while its selections both of popular and erudite works, have been made with great judgment and discrimination. It has been favored with one patron (Joshua Bates, Esq.,) of rare munificence, whose gifts in money and books, closely approach the sum of $100,000. The late Hon. Jonathan Philips gave it $30,000, and several valuable private bequests have enriched its shelves. Its latest considerable acquisition by this means, was the noble and scholarly collection of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, numbering over 11,000 volumes, and especially rich in theology, metaphysics and German literature generally. The Library company of Philadelphia with its associate, the Loganian Library, now numbers over 75,000 volumes, and embraces much, especially in its highly valuable stores of American books and early printed works, of which any collection might be proud. Although dependent for accessions upon the associated enterprise of a company, it is steadily advancing in completeness and consequent usefulness.

Governor Andrew Johnson on Slavery and Compensated Labor.

In the course of a speech at an 8th, of January celebration, in Nashville, Tennessee, Governor Johnson remarked as follows, on the progress of opinion in Tennessee:

"Before the rebellion we could discuss all institutions, all subjects, all measures, except slavery. On that subject no one dared speak, or write, or print, except on the side of the slave aristocracy. Now, thank God, the time has come when the press is unmuzzled—when the press can discuss this and all other subjects. The time has come when this institution is dead; when the chains are broken and the captive set free. [Applause.] The institution is dead—[applause]—and slaves are not worth a quarter of a dollar a dozen. [Laughter.] Being dead, let us, in a becoming manner, prepare for the funeral. Now is the time to dispose of this great question. It is a great question, and one which must be settled upon the great principle of human freedom; not by Abolitionists in the North, nor by Secessionists in the South, but by that great law of self preservation which governs all men alike. Slavery is a cancer upon the body politic which must be rooted out before perfect health can be restored. The great law I refer to is now at work, and negroes and all things else which may be in the way, to impede its course; must get out. Don't go to inventing, but find out the principles of that law, and conform your actions thereto."

In the same speech Governor Johnson gave slaveholders the following sound advice:

"The Union and the Constitution must be preserved intact. I have owned slaves—slaves that I bought with my own money—money earned by myself, a quarter of a dollar at a time. They were confiscated and sold; yet two of them ran away from the rebel dominions, and came here to me. I hired them, made a bargain with them for their labor, and thus recognised their freedom. And I find they do better than when they were slaves. Now, if any of you are slaveowners, I advise you to go and do likewise, while you have the chance. Hire your negroes to work for you, and you will find they will do

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Important from Washington.

CALL FOR HALF A MILLION MEN.

The President's Proclamation.—Consolidation of the Last Two Calls for Troops.—The Draft to take place on the 10th of March.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, FEB. 1, 1864.

Ordered that a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the Tenth day of March next for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

There is much excitement here to-night in consequence of the President's order for a draft of five hundred thousand men on the 10th day of March, the general impression being that it is a call for that number in addition to previous drafts. Such is not the case, as it is really but a consolidation of the two previous calls into one draft, on which enlistments previous to March 1 are to be credited. In this way all questions in regard to the filling of former quotas will be avoided, and the number of men required to finish the war be promptly obtained. Those States whose quotas have been filled on the two previous calls will not be affected by this last order.

It will be recollected that in October a call for three hundred thousand men was made. This number has been about half filled by volunteering and re-enlistments. The call now made for five hundred thousand men is to include the above three hundred thousand, being, in effect, an additional call for two hundred thousand men. The volunteering is supposed to furnish at present an average of two thousand men per day. The order of the President makes a credit or deduction of so many as may have enlisted or been drafted prior to the first of March, at which time the $400 premium expires. When these arrangements are completed the total in the army will be a million of men.

☞ The rebel sympathisers are holding their secret night meetings all over the county. Some three or four weeks ago they held a meeting at Mill Creek, and on Thursday night last they had a gathering at Petersburg. R. F. Haslett, of Spruce Creek appears to be the G. B. T. of the order. All who are admitted into the order, are sworn to discontinue their subscription to loyal papers if they can be made to pay up arrearages. We are taking the hint and are blacklooking all "snaix" and cutting their swindling operations short with us. In the course of a few weeks we will have completed our list of honest snaix, when we will publish it that the people may know who to trust.

WE notice that the last *Journal & American* speaks very favorably of our townsman Capt. Brice X. Blair, for the position of Leather Inspector in Philadelphia for the present term under Gov. Curtin. It would give us great pleasure to announce the Captain's appointment to the position. He has served his country well, and will carry the evidence of it to his grave; but few as deserving as he are among the lucky ones in the line of promotion.

☞ The Penna. Senate is still at a dead lock, and will remain so until a new election can be held in White's district. We think both Houses had better adjourn for a month and save money to the people, as no business of importance can be transacted as long as the Senate is at a dead lock.

☞ Harry White's resignation as Senator, has been received by Speaker Penney, and he has ordered a new election. Of course the Senate will continue at a dead lock for 16 days more. A Union Senator will certainly be elected.

☞ *To Farmers and Gardeners.*—We call attention to advertisements of "The Pennsylvania Farmer and Gardener," and "The Gardeners monthly," in our advertising column. Both publications are valuable in every family.

The Situation.

Every day says the *Germantown Telegraph*, makes the question as to the duration of the rebellion more and more solvable. The signs in every quarter, constantly and rapidly multiplying, can no longer be mistaken as indicating a real desire on the part of the people in a majority of the seceded States to come back under the protection of the Old Flag, and become good and loyal citizens. Having not merely tasted, but eaten to depletion, the fruits of secession, which have turned to bitterness and ashes, they are now realizing the gravity of their mistake they have made and the enormity of the crime committed. They find how fatal has been their confidence in their wicked leaders, and how unaccountable the delusion with which they had become inoculated. They begin to see how false, and shallow, and infamous were all the charges and pledges of the rebel chiefs, and where all their treasonable assurances have landed them. Hence the penitence, no doubt honestly felt, which they are beginning so generally to evince, and the desire expressed to surrender themselves to the mercy of the Government which they had attempted to destroy, and under the benign influence of which they had so long and so greatly prospered.

The intelligence reaching us from North Carolina, if it should turn out to be correct, is of the most decided character as to the desire of the people of that State to return to their allegiance. For more than a year, we have been told of the reactionary sentiment of the people there. Newspapers at the seat of government did not hesitate to denounce the rebel leaders; in the beginning very cautiously, it is true, but gradually they became more bold until the people are ready to secede from the confederacy, plausibly to set up for themselves, but actually to return to the Union. A State Convention is said to be called for that purpose, with the connivance of the Governor; and should Richmond be evacuated, voluntarily, as seems probable, or Lee be driven back in the spring, the course of North Carolina, freed from rebel surveillance, cannot for a moment be questioned.

Tennessee is daily becoming more and more loyal; the desertion of her people in the rebel army is constant and increasing in numbers. Should we be able to maintain our ground in East Tennessee, as it is fully believed, against the next campaign of the rebels to recover it, and upon which all their hopes of prolonging the war depend, the rebel lines will be forcibly contracted until they embrace scarcely more than three States,—South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Texas, wherever thus far our troops have penetrated, declares for the Union. But the people do more than gladly submit to the old flag—they enter the ranks, form regiments, and assist to put down those who seek their destruction. The advance of our army and fleet have met with but little opposition; and the probability is that the rebel army there will steadily melt away. The truth is the rebel chiefs have practically given up the contest west of the Mississippi, and will withdraw their forces thence to the east side if they can.—Magruder may unite with Price and other commanders of rebel detachments in Louisiana and Arkansas, with a view to attack Baton Rouge or some other point that may promise them a victory, with the view of crossing the Mississippi and joining the rebel forces said to be augmenting in that region. Louisiana and Arkansas are about taking the preliminary steps to re-enter the Union as Free States. Tennessee will very soon do the same. Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland will inaugurate emancipation at an early day, and will make it as rapid as they believe their material interests will warrant. Slavery is swept away from the District of Columbia. In West Virginia it is a dead letter. It is abolished practically in the Territories, and no new State will ever be admitted into the Union, if it should be desired, which is more than doubtful, with this millstone around its neck. Why, then, on the miserable plea of State rights, should there be a single sane man, with all these accumulating evidences of the general downfall of slavery, seek to keep it alive, and hence to keep up an excitement, and oppose the efforts of the Government to extirpate the rebellion, on the ground that Slavery the cause of all our woe, will be extirpated with it?

Thus, on every hand, the cause of the rebels is daily becoming weaker. From Europe they can expect no support. England has completely shifted her ground. France is compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to do the same, having her hands full with her own affairs. With nothing but despair before them, we may expect a final, combined, and desperate onslaught upon every assailable point in the spring. They are clearly preparing for it. The measure before their Congress, to appoint a Dictator, and conscript every man and boy between the ages of sixteen and sixty five, shows to what dreadful straits they are reduced. We must be prepared to meet this last maniacal assault, and the traitors will find the last ditch to which they so often referred in their frenzied ebullitions at the beginning of the rebellion.

[For the Globe.]

Sectional Animosity.

Many people imagine that the sad political events of the past three years will produce a lasting jealousy between the Northern and Southern sections of our country; that the South can never wholly forgive or forget the fact of their subjugation and defeat, while the triumph of the Northern arms will tend to make us overbearing and intolerant.

Such is by no means a necessary consequence. It is not to be supposed that the intercourse between two contending factions—one of which has become victorious, and the other is smarting under its defeat—can be totally devoid of bitterness; but we firmly believe that but a very few years will be necessary to unite their conflict of opinion and soften the asperity of political differences. The hatred subsisting between the Secessionists and people of the loyal States is no more intense than that of the tories and whigs during the revolution. The people of the so-called Confederate States can have no such feeling of attachment to their new fledged government, as the loyalists of that period had toward the English nation and King. Love of country requires deep root to be an abiding plant, and the love of a confederate toward an experimental and unsuccessful government is not the sentiment that the old loyalists felt toward the land of their ancestors and toward a government in allegiance to which their lives had been spent—a love not to be at once crushed out even by the heel of despotism.

Indeed, it would seem to a disinterested observer, that the Southern people must feel rather an emotion of disgust toward a government, which, beginning its career with the loudest assurances of anticipated triumph, has in less than three years proved itself no less incapable of protecting its own citizens, than of preserving its own dignity. There is something almost ludicrous in the aspect of a Government which, at the outset of a rebellion, declares its purpose of establishing itself as a nation among nations, and spreading its victorious banners even so far North as Faneuil Hall, so soon collapsing by its own inherent weakness; a government confessedly unable to meet its own liabilities, at home or abroad,—to furnish its own armies with supplies, or even to preserve its own territories from invasion; a government which sees its own popularity, day by day, diminishing, and its own territory growing day by day more contracted.

When the gigantic bubble collapses, and the ruined, deceived, and penitent Confederates shall have seen the final triumph of justice and right enforced by the Federal arms, and when the primary cause of sectional irritation shall have disappeared, it will take no great length of time for the Southern mind to recover its tone. Once back in the bosom of the old Union, with peace and plenty reigning where lately ruled anarchy and starvation, we sincerely believe that few, but the disappointed and outlawed demagogues who organized the rebellion, will regret the change; that when time shall have softened the asperities of temporary and local irritation, and the returning streams of commerce shall once more flow in their accustomed channel, even the more violent of the Southern people will see, if they do not acknowledge, their error, and that the old flag will yet wave over States more united than ever.

FENN.

MANOR HILL, Jan. 28, 1864.

MESSRS EDITORS:—GENTS: As you were kind enough to publish a notice of a Concert to be held at Mooresville, for the relief of Richmond prisoners, we thought it might not be asking too much, for you to publish the result of the enterprise.

According to previous announcement the "Huntingdon String Band" was on hand at the hour appointed. Thanks to the Patriotic Gentlemen, they came nobly, generously for the help of their suffering brethren in the South. Their music was charming, their manners that of gentlemen, and their conduct such as drew from the audience, shouts of applause. The audience was large and attentive, and seemed to appreciate the efforts of the Band to please; in fact, the whole affair was a complete success.

The Festival connected with the concert, was likewise a success. The people seemed to appreciate the good things that were prepared by the ladies, and flourished their "greenbacks" for more, after all was sold, thus testifying, that all patriotic efforts put forth in a proper manner, and the heart in the right place, must be crowned with success.

A few persons tried to find faults to the afterpart of the concert, but they were only those that had not the cause at heart. Some did not like the *wooly heads*, but we would be glad to hear from them often. Long may they wave. ALPHA.

THE BLACK FEVER.—This singular disease is still raging in Carbondale, Carbon county. The following bereavement in a single family is related by the Honesdale *Herald:*

"A child of Mr. John Hamilton died on Saturday last; the same night three more were taken ill—all of whom died on Sunday. The funeral was attended on Tuesday, during which another was seized with the fever and died immediately. On the same evening the baby was taken, and died the same night. Yesterday morning the mother died; leaving, at last accounts, only one child, then sick, and the father, living out of a family of nine."

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The War in the Southwest.

The Rebels Badly Whipped at Florence. Official Dispatch from Gen. Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 27, 1864.

Major General Halleck, Commander-in Chief:

Col. Borne, with a force of four hundred and fifty men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky mounted infantry and the Fourth Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. Culbertson commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property. Col. Borne returned to his camp without any casualities in his force.

Johnson's brigade, of Roddy's command, crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge, three miles, and Newport Ferry, six miles, below Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry which was expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's ferries, and then proceed to Athens, to capture our forces there.

We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners. Among them are three commissioned officers.

Our loss is ten wounded.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Wholesale Desertions from the Enemy—Lively Skirmish with Guerillas—Apprehended Rebel Raid, &c.

Mr. William Young's Dispatch.

Army of the Potomac, Jan. 28.—It is reported that one hundred and thirty deserters came into our lines yesterday in one squad, the pickets leaving their posts and coming with them.

George Bigelow, of the Sixth Ohio cavalry, was killed yesterday near Warrenton, by guerillas, under circumstances that render his death nothing less than cold blooded murder.

Six of Strother's rebels were captured yesterday not far from Stevensburg by the Third Indiana cavalry, which was subsequently attacked by a superior rebel force and lost ten or twelve Indianians The skirmish was lively but short.

Maj. White, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, has just returned from a reconnoissance with dismounted men over the Neck between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, but encountered no more serious obstacle on his march than mud. Bushwhackers had been somewhat demonstrative previously.

The Irish Legion are to have a ball at Fairfax station to-morrow evening.

Citizens of Warrenton profess to have information that an extensive rebel raid into that town is contemplated to-morrow.

The Mutiny in the Rebel Camp.—Two Mississippi Regiments endeavor to Escape to our Lines.—Guerilla attack on a Railroad Train.—More Deserters coming in.

Army of the Potomac, Jan. 26, 1864.

I had a long interview to-day with an officer of high military rank in the Army of the Potomac, who has had opportunities for frequent conversation with deserters from the rebels. He does not believe that any part of Lee's army has been sent out of Virginia. He does believe there has been a fight among the rebels on the south side of the Rapidan; that there is a general distrust of the fidelity of the rebel pickets; that the soldiers in Lee's army are anxious to grasp at the earliest possible period the olive branch of peace held out to them by the amnesty proclamation, take the oath of allegiance and become again good citizens; that there is actual destitution in the rebel army; that the supply of rations is extremely short, and it is with the greatest difficulty enough reaches the army to make even the small daily issue that is furnished. The supply of forage is so short that the cavalry horses are cared for very tenderly, and nearly all the picketing is done by the rebel infantry, the object being to keep their horses in condition for service when the spring campaign opens.

Army of the Potomac, Jan. 27, 1864.—It was two Mississippi regiments that opened the ball on Saturday last by attempting to fight their way out of the rebel lines for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Unfortunately they did not succeed, though they made a brilliant attack upon the troops that were ordered to resist their progress. It is expected that full information will reach here shortly by which some idea may be formed of the losses on both sides.

From twenty-five to forty deserters come into the picket lines of the Second corps, daily, and as many to the Third corps, notwithstanding four skirmish lines thrown out by the rebels to prevent it.

Maj. Gen. French, of the Third corps, *went to Washington to-day.*

The construction train of the military railroad was attacked this evening by guerillas at the gravel switch, about one and a half miles from Alexandria. Twelve shots were fired, some of the balls passing within six inches of the conductor's head. Gen. Slough immediately despatched a squadron of men in pursuit.

Infamous Affair in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—*The Journal* has further advices regarding the affair at Scottsville, Ky. Captain Gillum, of the 48th Kentucky Regiment, was commanding at Scottsville, with 150 men, when Hamilton with 500 rebels attacked him.

After a desperate fight, Gillum surrendered Scottsville to Hamilton, on condition that private property should be respected, and Capt. Gillum and his men paroled.

Hamilton assented to this arrangement, but afterwards fired the Court House, destroying all the public documents. Whereupon Capt. Gillum informed Hamilton that he no longer considered the paroles of his men as legal.

Some of our merchants here received further information that Hamilton's men had robbed several stores in the town.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

FROM TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The Knoxville correspondent of the *Gazette* says:—On last Friday our cavalry, under Gen. Sturgis, advanced in the direction of Bainbridge, forty miles from Knoxville. On Saturday morning we drove the enemy's videttes out of the village.

A portion of our infantry, under General Parks, also moved up, but on learning that the enemy was in full force beyond Bainbridge they fell back to their former position. On Sunday morning, the enemy seeing that they had drawn our cavalry as far as possible, made a desperate attack on our lines, with Hood's and Bushrod Johnson's divisions, led by the Hampton cavalry. Observing their desperate determination, Gen. Sturgis ordered Col. M'Cook, commanding a division of Elliott's cavalry, to charge on the enemy. This charge turned the fortunes of the day, which up to that time, had been decidedly against us.—Our total loss was about 150.

On Sunday we fell back to Strawberry Plains six miles from Knoxville, and on the 19th General Sturgis fell back to Knoxville. On the same evening he crossed the Holstein river with a view of intercepting the enemy at Scavierville.

Gordon Granger's troops on the 20th were moving in the same direction, where a battle was pending. Great anxiety was felt at Knoxville for the result of this battle, and there was a kind of panic among the people.

General Foster was confident of thwarting the enemy, although it is pretty certain that Longstreet had been reinforced. Several of the prisoners taken belonged to regiments that were fresh from Richmond.

Interesting from North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 27.—In speaking of the growing discontent among the people of North Carolina, and their desire to hold a State Convention, the Wilmington *Journal* says:

"We say most sincerely that plans are evidently concocted and movements evidently set on foot in North Carolina herself which are ominous of graver consequences than was ever the advance of the enemy."

The Raleigh *Standard*, in its appeals to the slaveholders for peace, says: "We went to war to protect State sovereignty, and defend and perpetuate the institution of slavery; but if it should appear that we are likely to lose both, as rational beings we should pause and consider well the direction which things are taking.

If the war should continue twelve months longer, with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution will be hopelessly destroyed.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, comes out in a card in the Raleigh *Standard*, against the taxation of State property by the Confederate government.

The North Carolina and Virginia papers are firm in the belief that Wilmington will soon be attacked, and have much to say about the concentration of the United States forces here, which are magnified into a very large number.

Dr. J. S. Leach, the conservative member elect in the new Confederate Congress, which meets in February, says, in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 13th, that "North Carolina now claims the fulfilment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace.

A great meeting was held recently in Johnson county favoring a call for a State Convention.

Meetings are being held in different counties favoring the same object.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says that the proposition for a State Convention coming so close on the heels of Mr. Lincoln's proposition to let one-tenth of the people form a State government has a very strong odor of disloyalty and treason about it.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says, Our exchanges from all quarters of the Confederacy admonish us that an advance by beast Butler on some point on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad is probable."

Rebel News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—The Petersburg *Express*, of January 22d, says that seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned yesterday. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing was destroyed.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Tuesday, says: "The bombardment of the city continues the same as previously reported. The damage has been very small in comparison to the number of shots and weight of metal fired."

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Jan. 20.—The enemy's revellie, and also a repeated discharge of musketry on the west end of Horn Island, were heard this morning.

Two gunboats are in sight off Point Bois Island.

On the 18th a fore and aft schooner was captured while attempting to run the blockade, by a Federal gunboat.

The same paper also says: "An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on Tuesday night last.

"Nearly half our military force is *scattered, as absentees and stragglers*, over the country. If they were all returned, not another man would be needed in the field.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of January 19th, says:

"Mr. Hidell, secretary of the Vice President, received a despatch yesterday from Augusta, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. Stephens. He was attacked on Sunday morning. This attack, with the well known state of his health during the winter, creates serious apprehensions in regard to him."

☞ The "old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tables and useful reading matter. It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

The Filling of Pennsylvania Reg'ts.

How to Avoid the Draft.—Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

HEADQUARTERS P. M., ADJUTANT GEN'LS., DEPR'T., HARRISBURG, Jan. 21st, 1864.

The War Department having authorized Major General Winfield S. Hancock and Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, two of the most distinguished commanders in our army, to recruit the Second and Ninth Army Corps, now under their respective commands, to fifty thousand men each for such duty as may be specially assigned to said Corps by the War Department, I address myself to the patriotic and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, earnestly invoking them to lend their active aid to Generals Hancock and Burnside in the prosecution of such measures as they may adopt, under the regulations of the War Department, governing enlistments in this State to fill up the Pennsylvania regiments and batteries of these noble Corps.

They comprise the following Pennsylvania regiments and batteries, viz:

In the Second Army Corps, commanded by Major General Hancock, are the 53d, 69th, 71st, 72d, 81st, 106, 116th, 140th, 145th and 148th regiments, and Independent batteries C & F, and batteries E and G of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery.

In the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Major General Burnside, are the 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st and 100th regiments, and Durrell's Independent Battery D.

The reinforcement of our victorious armies in the field is the only means of bringing the rebellion to an early close, and of forever sealing the fountain of civil war. Let us then maintain the illustrious record which those gallant armies have already won, and effectively aid the Government in securing a glorious future to our country, by filling up their ranks now greatly reduced by disease and the casualties of the field.

Full information regarding bounties and enlistments in any of the Pennsylvania organizations attached to the Second and Ninth Army Corps will be found in the published circulars of Major Generals Hancock and Burnside.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, *Governor, &c.*

A. L. RUSSELL, *Adt. Gen. Penna.*

To Soldiers and Postmasters.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

An act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25.—The foregoing law is published for the guidance of Postmasters, and is tho't to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—*eight ounces for four cents*—must be manufactured from wool, cotton or linen, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently a package addressed to a commissioned officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

A Wife's Cure for a Bad Habit.—A newly married wife, living in New Orleans, recently discovered that her better half was disposed to come home frequently, late at night, in a state of "oblivious forgetfulness." She determined to cure him of this habit.—About two weeks ago he entered at midnight, and staggering into the bedchamber, tumbled into bed, and was soon asleep. The wife said nothing, but when she thought he was sound asleep she procured a large darning needle, and threading it with a strong piece of twine, sat quietly at work sewing him up in the blanket. She sewed good and strong, till, as the grey streaks of dawn began to lighten the East, her task was done. In this condition she left him, and repaired to the dwelling of a friendly neighbor, there to await the result. About ten o'clock persons in the neighborhood were startled by the sound of the most distressing cries issuing from the house, and rushing to the rescue, supposing that murder was being committed, they forced the door, and there found the poor man bound up as tightly as a bale of cotton in the blanket of his own bed. He begged them to release him as he was dying from thirst, and could not move. The neighbors stood aghast. They thought him the victim of some terrible plot—some burglar's scheme; but, as they were in the act of extricating him, in rushed the wife and ordered them to desist. "Cut not a thread," she cried. "I did it; and he shall lay there till he makes a solemn promise never to come home drunk again." He declared he would in future keep better hours and drink less rum. In future, all the wife has to do when her husband is disposed to take a little too much, is to show him a darning needle, and say, "Take care, sir or I'll sew you up."

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

The Rebellion a Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The *Post* says that a gentleman who has spent several years in Macon, Georgia, recently arrived at Newark, N. J. He declares the rebellion an utter failure.—Even the leaders see that success is out of the question, while the common people would hail with delight the restoration of the Federal authority.—One of the principle bankers of Macon told him our only hope was that the Federal army will deliver us from our troubles, for without that intervention we must perish. The utmost destitution prevails everywhere and the conscription is being enforced with pitiless energy, including even gray headed men. Slavery, he says, is dead and this is admitted by nine-tenths of the Southern people.

Three years ago the same man wrote letters asserting, in strong terms, that the South could not be subdued.—Now he declares its only hope is in the Northern armies.

To School Officers and Teachers.

The subscriber has been appointed by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, agent for the county of Huntingdon for the sale of all necessary articles of School Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Geometrical Solids, Cube Root Blocks, Numeral Frames, Liquid Slate for Blackboards, and Brushes, Pencil Holders, Primary Drawing Books, Primary and High School Slates, Natural Spelling Teacher, Speller and Pronouncer, Class Registers, *How to Use the Globes*, Northend's Teachers' Assistant, Holbrooks Normal Method, Guide to Illustrate, Alphabet Made Easy, Mapping Plates, Rewards and Teachers' Tokens, and any other article manufactured by the Company not on hand will be ordered if called for.

Teachers and School Directors are requested to call at LEWIS' Book Store and see stock on hand.

All kinds of School Books and School Stationery always on hand.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

February 2, 1864.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,25@7,50
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6,25
Rye Flour	$6,50
Corn Meal	$ bl $4,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,70@1,75
Rye	$1,41
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,17
Oats	86
Barley Malt	$ bu $1,05
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	78@80c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$6,50@7,25
Extra do $ cwt	6,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,40
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,00
Oats	62
Cloverseed	7,50
Flaxseed	2,25
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

MARRIED,

On the 26th ultimo, by Rev. S. H Reid. Corporal Robert Davison, 49th. Regt P. Vol. to Miss Bell C. Maize of this place.

DIED,

In Oneida township, on the 23d ult, after a lingering illness. John J. Decker, aged 50 years.

On Wednesday morning the 27 ult., at his residence in Harrisburg, JAMES HENRY COLDER, aged 37 years, 6 months and 23 days.

In this place on Thursday evening last, Marguret, wife of N. C. Decker.

In Union township, Huntingdon co. on the 27th January, Mrs. RODA ANN, wife of Adam Roland, aged 20 years, 5 months and 15 days.

After a protracted and painful illness of five weeks her tired spirit has entered into eternal repose. With uncomplaining meekness she bore her sore affliction without a single murmur. Mrs. Roland was a kind and benevolent friend to all who knew her. As a companion, kind and affectionate, who God only saw fit in his allwise Providence, to let live together one year—we feel to sympathize with the husband and relatives in their afflictions, but may they be consoled by the thought that their loss is her eternal gain.

Weep not, companion, though you've lost
Your dearest loved and kindest friend;
Remember while you mourn your loss,
Her troubles are forever past.

J. C. W.

A FIRST CLASS FARMERS' MAGAZINE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

1864. THE PENNSYLVANIA 1864.

FARMER AND GARDENER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM S. YOUNG & CO.,

No. 52 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

TERMS: One Dollar a Year.

The Sixth Volume commences with January number.

Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Stock Breeders and Bee-Keepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN.

Jan. 27, 1864-3t.

For the Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden.

1864 THE 1864

GARDENERS' MONTHLY,

W. G. P. PRINCKLOE, PUBLISHER,

Office: No. 23 North Sixth St., Philada.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.

EDITED BY THOMAS MEEHAN.

THE MONTHLY CONTENTS ARE:

HINTS—Flower Garden and Pleasure Ground; Fruit Garden; Vegetable Garden; Window Gardening.

COMMUNICATIONS—Embracing the views of the best writers on Horticulture, Arboriculture, & Rural Affairs.

EDITORIAL—Giving the editor's views on the important Horticultural improvements.

SCRAPS AND QUERIES—NEW FRUITS—NEW PLANTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—HORTICULTURAL NOTICES.

With each Department handsomely illustrated.

These general features will be retained, and the publisher pledges himself that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every way worthy of the favor with which his previous efforts have been amply rewarded.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN.

Jan. 27, 1864-3t.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWINN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

A BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the citizens of Huntingdon borough was held last (Monday) night, and it was ordered that ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS should be paid every man on being mustered in as a volunteer to the credit of the borough. Under the new and old call of the President, the quota of the borough will be forty-three; this number will report immediately and receive one hundred dollars each. Since the new call of the President the bounties in the cities and counties have been greatly reduced, and we think one hundred dollars will be as large a bounty as will be paid volunteers in any other part of the State. Eight or ten have already accepted the bounty.

Ho! for another Concert!—Owing to the success the Huntingdon String Band met with in its late concert, and the solicitation of the public for another, they intend giving an entertainment, of the "same style," but from a different programme, at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, the 6th inst. The proceeds to be applied for the relief of poor families of the soldiers. So all ye sober and jolly lovers of fun and music, rally round the stage once again, and enjoy a few more soul-stirring, laughter-filling, side splitting hours. Price of admission—25 cents, as before.

Who are Exempt from the Draft.—The following important information relative to the diseases which will exempt persons from the new draft is given. The order will soon be promulgated by the War Department, and is in course of printing. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service:" Manifest mental imbecility; insanity, including periodical aberration; epilepsy, attested by an affidavit of a physician who has attended him within six months preceding examination; paralysis or chores; organic diseases of internal organs; developed tuberculosis; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries; inveterate disease of the skin, permanent physical disability; scrofula or secondary syphills; chronic rheumatism does not exempt unless manifested by change of physical structure; loss of eye sight or cataract; disease of the eye; greatly impaired vision; loss of nose; decided deafness proved by evidence; chronic ottorrhœa; incurable disease or deformity of either jaw, impeding mastification or speech; anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face; loss of substance of cheek; dumbness proved by satisfactory evidence; loss or total or partial, of tongue; confirmed stammering; loss of front teeth as well as molars; tumors or wounds of the neck; excessive deformity of the chest; caries of the spine, ribs or sternum attended with ulceration; hernia; fistula in ano, if extensive; old and ulcerated internal (not external) hœmorrhoids; confirmed venereal disease; total or partial loss of generative organs; stone in the bladder; confirmed or malignant sarcocele with attendant diseases; loss of hand or foot; wounds causing lameness; loss of right thumb; loss of two fingers, or power in them, of the same hand; also first and second phalanges of the fingers of the same hand; loss of great toe; club feet and deformity of the feet; varicose veins on inferior extremities, and chronic ulcers.

Fire.—The large stable connected with the Franklin House in this place, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon last, occasioned by a spark from a locomotive falling upon the roof. As soon as sparks from the burning roof fell upon a large quantity of hay and straw the whole building was in flames, and other out buildings were also fired, and were considerably damaged. The day being calm the fire was prevented from spreading to any extent. The animals on the premises were saved.

☞ Capt. Jas. D. Campbell, Provost Marshal for this district, has received notice from the powers that be that his services in that position are at an end. It is said that Mr. Alex. Lloyd of Hollidaysburg is to be the Captain's successor. We cannot learn that there has been any charges of misconduct against the Captain. A few days will explain the reason why a change was made.

Returned Home.—Captain Harry Gregg, taken prisoner last fall and lodged in Libby Prison, was paroled and returned home last week. He looks pretty well—was not completely starved out. From him we received late copies of the "*Richmond Examiner*," "*The Daily Richmond*," and "*The Daily Despatch*," The terms of which are from $8 to $10 per annum for weekly issue of half a sheet: The papers are a curiosity.

☞ Major J. C. Osterloh, of this place, we are pleased to learn, has been appointed a Paymaster in the Navy. He is ordered to hold himself in readiness for immediate service.

☞ We give on the first page of this issue correspondence relating to the presentation of a sword to Capt. Saml. T. Davis, from this county, now under Genl. Grant, which should be read by not only the donors of this splendid gift, but also by the numerous friends of the Captain, as well as the friends of the country and the cause in which he is engaged.

FREQUENT.—Marriages in this county, and also in neighboring counties, are becoming of common occurrence since the first of this year. The young folks, especially the "feeblor sex," are making good use of the advantages of Leap Year, by leaping into the matrimonial Elysium. We trust that the ball may be kept in motion, and not cease its rolling, until the year '64 rolls away.

Masonic Appointments.—A. M. Lloyd of Hollidaysburg, D. D. G. High Priest for the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin, for 1864.

John Crosswell, of Hollidaysburg, D. D. Grand Master for the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Bedford and Fulton for 1864.

Hoops.—The boys, thinking, perhaps, from the state of the weather for the past week, that spring was approaching, brought out their hoops and marbles, and the ringing of the iron hoops, and the different slang phrases attendant upon marble playing, were quite general.

Thanks—Miss Lettie Thomas has the thanks of the typos of the *Globe* office for "dishes of delicious oysters for three." We would advise all who love the shell-fish to call upon our obliging neighbor Mr. Eclaris Thomas.

Veteran Soldiers.—Whole companies having re-enlisted, are returning home to see their friends. On Saturday and Monday, a large number of Bedford county "boys" from North Carolina passed over the Broad Top road. They had the appearance of enjoying good health, and they certainly were enjoying their liberty.

☞ The remains of John Gemmel, Jr., of Porter township, who died in the South Western army, some six weeks ago, arrived at home in the care of his father, on Sunday last.

WHAT MAKES A BUSHEL.—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to make a bushel may be of interest to some of our readers:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Wheat	60	Beans	60
Corn, shelled	56	Bran	20
Corn, on the cob	70	Clover Seed	60
Rye	56	Timothy Seed	45
Oats	32	Hemp Seed	45
Barley	48	Blue Grass Seed	14
Buckwheat	52	Dried Peaches	33
Irish Potatoes	60	Flax Seed	56
Sweet Potatoes	50	Castor Beans	40
Onions	57	Dried Apples	24

☞ John R. Isenburg, one of the new volunteers to fill up the quota of Porter township, died at Alexandria, Va, on Sunday the 24th. He had served in the nine months service and always enjoyed good health. He leaves a wife and two children. His remains were brought home.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—Persons in want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

VALENTINES.—The Valentine season is at hand, and a large variety of Sentimental and Comics, can be had at Lewis' Book Store, wholesale and retail.

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

☞ A journal of puzzles, enigmas, and other innocent and interesting reading—the *Printer's Devil*, published monthly in New York city, at fifty cents a year.

☞ In our advertising columns our readers may find the annual report of the receipts and expenditures &c., of Huntingdon county, for the year just ended. Our Treasury, it will be seen, is in good condition.

☞ During the greater part of last week the weather was unusually pleasant for the middle of winter, and was quite a contrast to the manner in which the month set in, "coming in like a lion, and going out like a lamb."

☞ The upper school-house at Huntingdon Furnace, in Franklin township, this county, was crushed to the ground by the falling of a large tree, during the storm of Tuesday night, the 19th ult.

☞ We have been informed that Warriorsmark township has filled her quota for the next draft. Good for Warriorsmark.

☞ We call attention to advertisement of "Valuable Property for Sale or Rent," by A. & M. The stand is one of the best in the county.

☞ Preaching in the German Reformed Church on next Sabbath evening.

Wells Coverly, a well known hotel keeper in Harrisburg, died in that city on the 24th, aged 46 years.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

☞ New and handsome styles of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES due at the settlement of January 1864 for the year 1863:

COLLECTORS' NAMES.	TWP.	COUNTY.	STATE.	MIL'A.
1852. John Coulter, Walker,	$	$		$ 52 50
1853. Joshua Greenland, Cass,				6 50
" Luke Voorhees, Henderson,	10 74	77 08		76 05
1854. W B Shaw, Porter,				10 00
1855. John Smith, Barree,		128 69		
1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	28 16	136 52		33 75
" N. Corbin, Cassville,				7 00
1857. William Johns, Cromwell,		17 62		
1858. Samuel Steffy,† Jackson,	106 40	141 11		
" Daniel Knode, Porter,	11 81			
1859. A S Harrison, Huntingdon	801 94	734 10		
" David Parsons, Tell,		5 00		
" Isaac Curfman, Tod,	1 01			
1860. Isaac Wolverton,† Brady,	301 56	224 06		
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,	327 25	150 93		
" John B Weaver, Hopewell,	525 41	288 91		
" W K. Ruhm, Huntingdon,	732 15	291 04		18 58
1861. John Bisbin, Alexandria,	95 70	68 67		6 50
" H. S. Miller, Henderson,		2 54		6 80
" Wm. B White, Juniata,	18 81	21 55		
" Benjamin Heffner,* Walker,		34 60		
" David Lindsey, West,	199 32			5 85
" A Hutchinson, Warriorm'k,	29 96			
1862. SPECIAL.				
Christian Miller, Cass,	8 00	50 56	9 77	3 00
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	05	2 64	9 60	2 00
Samuel Brooks, Carbon,		635 65	105 53	172 00
D. F. Stevens, Clay,	15 12	66 72	191 99	21 00
Saml Bechter, Cromwell,		41 77		1 92
Wm. Clymans,† Dublin,	4 41	124 64	20 61	19 50
Geo Leas,* Shirleysburg,		8 40		
John Henderson, West,		207 18		
1863.				
A. Stitt,* Alexandria,	22 06	228 52	72 45	11 00
John Logan, Barree,	95 83	925 67	345 13	45 00
Caleb Wakefield, Brady,	20 60	157 32		27 00
Joseph Park,† Cass,	12 67	216 51	43 73	21 00
Isaac Ashton,† Cassville,	3 33	72 61	24 80	5 50
Jesse Cook,† Carbon,	111 68	1849 42	595 87	239 50
David Heck,† Clay,	32 92	136 68	393 81	42 00
M. Myers,† Cromwell,	66 57	850 09	321 39	47 00
H C Robinson,† Dublin,	52 37	633 77	257 76	32 50
Henry Crain,† Franklin,	66 86	1093 69	559 54	55 00
L. Decker,† Henderson,	10 30	332 04	105 87	22 50
G W Shontz,† Hopewell,	31 69	372 67	75 83	47 00
Jas Port,* Huntingdon,	41 54	394 09	176 30	82 50
J Harman,† Jackson,	51 09	980 01	334 61	81 50
H A Mark,† Juniata,	17 22	270 44	104 55	29 00
Benj F Brown,† Morris,	70 73	891 82	342 03	29 50
Jno P Stewart,† Oneida,	8 69	207 32	81 00	9 00
George Long,† Penn,	16 34	231 13	179 94	45 00
H W Swoope,† Porter,	90 77	1686 17	559 27	23 50
S S Stephens† Springf'd,	24 00	277 13	111 17	34 50
S H Douglas,* Shirley,	84 86	1093 32	420 34	71 50
Geo Leas,† Shirleysburg,	10 21	169 67	62 62	14 00
John Carl,† Tell,	11 32	223 72	70 27	27 00
Abraham Elias,† Tod,	16 06	271 89	80 55	24 50
R Chilcoat, Union,	24 43	326 04	93 89	40 00
Edwd Yocum,† Walker,	61 28	615 99	209 04	34 50
H Krider,† Warriormark,	0 63	747 45	219 70	64 00
R W Davis,† West,	151 63	1905 41	699 58	68 50
	$1228 32	22811 42	8771 65	1727 45

* Since paid in full.
† Since paid in part.
February 3, 1864.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county, from the 5th day of January, 1863, up to the 4th day of January, 1864, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	$ 30 00	
1860. Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	20 00	
" Wm K Ruhm, Huntingdon,	9 50	
1861. John Bisbin, Alexandria,	7 44	
" Jacob Musser, Brady,	40 00	
" Christian Miller, Cass,	3 32	
" J D Garberry, Carbon,	33 37	
" David Heck, Clay,	19 55	
" James Baker Cromwell,	166 00	
" Wm B White, Juniata,	40 00	
" Abraham Harnish, Morris,	1 27	
" David Lindsey, West,	755 33	
" A Hutchinson, Warriormark,	140 00	1265 73
1862. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	234 37	
" John Logan, Barree,		
" Jesse Yocum, Brady,	250 41	
" Christian Miller, Cass,	150 00	
" Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	52 85	
" Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	745 87	
" David Stevens, Clay,	320 00	
" Samuel Booher, Cromwell,	877 53	
" William Clymans, Dublin,	477 34	
" Hugh Seeds, Franklin,	703 48	
" W H Flenner, Henderson,	154 70	
" George W Shontz, Hopewell,	160 68	
" Jackson Harman, Jackson,	681 53	
" R Breneman, Juniata,	107 10	
" B F Brown, Morris,	679 64	
" John G Davis, Oneida,	26 17	
" William L Status, Penn,	296 98	
" Benjamin Neff, Porter,	68 63	
" Thomas Ashton, Springfield,	202 12	
" D S Umbenour, Shirley,	1116 23	
" George Leas, Shirleysburg,	129 17	
" Thomas Yawn, Tell,	153 30	
" Abraham Elias, Tod,	126 75	
" D W Fink, Union,	205 83	
" Edward Yocum, Walker,	337 06	
" John Copley, Warriormark,	726 60	
" John Henderson, West,	1220 63	11152 80
1863. Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	175 00	
" John Logan, Barree,	428 65	
" Caleb Wakefield, Brady,	200 00	
" Joseph Park, Cass,	200 00	
" Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	30 00	
" Jesse Cook, Carbon,	100 00	
" David Heck, Clay,	160 00	
" Michael Myers, Cromwell,	210 00	
" Henry Crain, Franklin,	1100 00	
" Levi Decker, Henderson,	155 00	
" George W Shontz, Hopewell,	418 00	
" James Port, Huntingdon,	2820 00	
" Jackson Harman, Jackson,	500 00	
" Henry A Mark, Juniata,	55 00	
" Benjamin F Brown, Morris,	325 00	
" John P Stewart, Oneida,	195 00	
" George Long, Penn,	525 00	
" Henry W Swoope, Porter,	450 00	
" Benedict Stevens, Springfield,	110 00	
" Samuel R Douglass, Shirley,	700 00	
" George Leas, Shirleysburg,	90 00	
" John Carl, Tell,	185 00	
" Abraham Elias, Tod,	300 00	
" R Chilcoat, Union,	157 00	
" Edward Yocum, Walker,	200 00	
" Henry Krider, Warriormark,	1275 00	
" Robert W Davis, West,	700 00	12706 65
Amount of Militia fines,		477 61
Received on unseated lands,	108 88	
School tax " "	47 71	
Road tax " "	40 00	196 59
Proceeds on estrays,	19 56	
Fine from S. Hatfield,	1 00	
Fines and jury fees received from Sheriff J C Watson,	68 00	
Ditto from W C Wagoner,	32 00	
From A W Benedict, proceeds of sale of D Brotherline's property,	347 88	
J D Campbell, rent of Court House,	20 00	488 44
Borrowed of T H Cremer,		1000 00
Amount in hands of J A Nash, at settlement with Auditor, Jan. 1863,		2225 00
		29512 82

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and witnesses on Commonwealth Prosecutions,		647 70
Constables for making returns and election fees,		564 82
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,		821 70
Grand & Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tip Staves,		1862 33
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		97 83
Assessors' orders,		394 09
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps,		344 35
Road and bridge views,	327 00	
" damages, George Green,	15 00	
" " Henry Barrack,	18 00	360 00
Blank books and stationery for public offices,		57 67
Bridge at Mill Creek, Carman & Lamp, Michael Boring,	683 21	
	72 00	755 21
Fuel for Court House and Jail,	117 34	
Making bed clothes for jail,	5 00	
Stoves for Court House.	38 34	
Repairs for jail and building wash-house, &c.,	617 28	
Postage,	59 82	
Gas at Court House,	61 63	
Cleaning Court House,	28 50	
Washing for prisoners in jail,	25 00	962 90
Sheriff Watson, boarding prisoners, conveying convicts to the penitentiary,	176 11	
Sheriff Johnston, do. do.	557 77	733 88
Penns. Lunatic Hospital for the maintenance of C. Hower, D. Brotherline, and N. Long,		436 45
Printing for county: Nash & Whittaker,	107 75	
William Lewis,	82 00	
John Lutz,	25 00	214 75
W C Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary, Clerk of Sessions, &c.,		53 67
For securing books and documents at the time of the rebel raid,	14 31	
Dr. Dorsey, medicine and attendance to prisoners,	16 25	
J. S. Stewart, Esq., for auditing accts. of the Prothonot'y, Reg. & Rec. &c,	5 00	
James Steel, Esq., indexing Continuance Docket,	25 00	60 56
Western Penitentiary,		197 47
County Auditors' Pay,		64 00
Commissioners' pay—Jno. Cummins,	126 23	
Jno. S. Isett,	90 00	
Peter M. Bare,	60 00	276 23
Commiss'rs clerk in full for 1st year,	25 00	
on acct. for 1863,	345 00	370 00
Bonds and judgments paid off W. B. Leas,	510 00	
D. Caldwell,	261 68	771 68
Interest on County Bonds,		
Wm. P. Orbison, Esq.,	180 00	
H. T. White's Admrs.,	40 00	
Mrs. M. Reed,	30 00	
Andrew Sharrer,	60 00	
W. B. Leas,	30 00	
D. McMurtrie,	68 05	
B. B. McMurtrie,	60 00	
Marshall Yocum,	42 00	
Thomas Fisher,	60 00	
R. Breneman,	60 00	
Bell, Garrettson & Co.,	141 00	771 05
Road tax on unseated lands,—		
Tod township—Isaac Taylor,	34 00	
Clay " Saml Geissinger,	14 64	
Oneida " Saml Thompson,	16 57	
Union " Geo W Pheasant,	6 50	71 71
School tax on unseated lands,—		
Union township—Samuel Grove,		12 25
Refunding orders,		31 44
Attorney for Comm'rs, A. W Benedict, in full for two years,	65 00	
Ditto for collecting money, attending suits, &c.,	60 00	125 00
Paid on an estray to		19 06
Bounty paid to volunteers,		1000 00
Paid for the relief of families dependent on volunteers in the service of the United States,		7586 00
Treasurer of Huntingdon county Poor House,		5117 00
Amount allowed County Treasurer by Comm'rs and Auditors for services		670 00
Amount remaining in the hands of J. A. Nash, Esq., late Treasurer,		4000 31
		29512 82

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of J. A. Nash, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance remaining in the hands of J A Nash, Esq., Treasurer, of four thousand and sixty dollars, and thirty-one cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 16th of January, 1864.

M. H. SANGREE,
H. L. McCARTHY,
ABRM. HARNISH, } Auditors.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—G. G

STATE, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from Dec. 3, 1862, to Dec. 1, 1863, inclusive:

DR.

To amt. drawn from treas'y at sun. times	$ 555 83
Cash received from various sources, viz:	
From A. W. Benedict for store,	4 00
D. Douglass, mistake at last settlement,	6 25
D. S. Rinner, for one Horse sold,	150 00
Hun. Hurl. for bringing to House,	6 00
J. McKinstry, for one bush. Clovergeed, sold,	6 00
J. Kutriken, on the Hartler case,	10 00
J. Henderson, on the Petcher case,	10 50
Sam. Pelghrat, for bread baskets,	1 55
Miscellaneous,	65
Sundry persons, for butter sold,	5 50
	$745 28

CR.

BY SUNDRY EXPENDITURES FOR USE OF HOUSE, AS PER MONTHLY STATEMENTS, Numbered 1 to 12.

Statement No. 1. December.

By cash paid removing paupers, travelling expenses, &c.,		$ 12 80
do	postage,	3 07
do	Freight,	3 30
do	miscellaneous,	3 37
		$22 54

Statement No. 2. January.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		10 12
do	Mrs. Brown, for keeping Wm. Rickart,	3 00
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do	postage,	1 50
do	miscellaneous,	1 00
		$16 62

Statement No. 3. February.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		5 30
do	sending off paupers, & relief,	2 05
do	postage,	1 62
do	Freight on P. R. Road,	10 13
do	Mr. Bare, for one Horse,	100 00
do	miscellaneous	2 75
		$121 85

Statement No. 4. March.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		10 27
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do	postage,	2 00
do	miscellaneous,	1 13
		$14 40

Statement No. 5. April.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		3 50
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	2 75
do	postage,	1 50
do	Freight on P. R. R.	1 15
do	Coat & Vest, for John Quarry,	6 00
do	miscellaneous,	1 50
		$16 40

Statement No. 6. May.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		8 50
do	bringing in Maffit & family,	4 00
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 25
do	Freight,	75
do	miscellaneous,	3 25
		$17 75

Statement No. 7. June.

By cash paid sundry persons, for Harvesting,		19 75
do	removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	5 95
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	2 00
do	postage,	50
do	miscellaneous,	1 56
		$29 76

Statement No. 8. July.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		4 45
do	postage,	2 50
do	2 bush. Rye,	2 50
do	miscellaneous,	2 86
		$12 31

Statement No. 9 August.

By cash paid sundry persons, for Harvesting,		5 00
do	going to Mifflin after Spangers' family,	5 25
do	removing paupers, & traveling expenses, &c.,	10 35
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 25
do	postage,	2 00
do	Freight,	2 25
do	miscellaneous,	2 85
		$29 85

Statement No. 10. September.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		14 77
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do	postage,	1 09
do	Freight on P. R. R.	11 61
do	miscellaneous,	4 86
		$33 33

Statement No. 11. October.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		4 30
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 25
do	postage,	1 60
do	Freight,	1 45
do	miscellaneous,	35
		$8 95

Statement No. 12. November.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,		7 12
do	relief of wayfaring paupers,	1 00
do	postage,	90
do	Freight on P. R. R.	9 50
do	miscellaneous,	3 00
		$21 52
By compensation as Steward, for one yr.,		400 00
		$745 28

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereby set our hands this first day of December, A. D. 1863.

JAMES HENDERSON,
S. J. HACKEDORN,
JOHN LOGON, } Directors.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon county Alms House from December 3, 1862, to December 1, 1863, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasurer, on orders,	4633 26	
G. G. Tate for sundries detailed in his account, exclusive of orders,	199 45	
		$4832 71

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

By sundry expenditures for provisions, marked File P.		
By sund persons for 1610 lbs. beef,	No. 1 to 4,	71 40
" " 0334 bus. corn,	5 to 7,	93 75
" " sundries,	8 to 11,	52 31
David Douglass, for 25 bus. oats, &c.,	12,	13 25
		$230 71
By sundry expenditures for use of farm.	File F.	
By sund persons for labor on farm,	No. 1 to 5,	258 02
Henry Myers, stabling,	6,	59 00
Sundry persons, farming implements,	7 & 8,	31 00
McCoy, Crotzer & Co., one thrash. machine,	9,	107 80
Thos McGarvey, one windmill,	10,	15 00
J. Morrison, school tax.	11,	15 34
Sundry persons, repairing,	12 & 13,	9 12
Perry Harris, one horse,	14,	130 00
		$625 88
Expenditures for Merchandise.	File M.	
By A B Cunningham at sund times,	No. 1 to 5	406 08
Leas & Devor, " "	6 & 7	85 34
Wm A Fraker, " "	8 & 9	26 16
P. M. Bare,	10	160 98
Gemmill & Cresswell,	11	50 00
Wm H Brewster,	12	30 52
Sundry persons for merchandise,	13 to 16	21 54
		$720 62
Out door expenses.	File O. D.	
By relief afforded in 7 cases, continuous throughout the year,	No. 1 to 7	476 23
Relief afforded 16 cases, temporary and occasional averaging ab. 19 weeks to each case,	8 to 22	253 12
Relief afforded in sundry cases, without regard to time,	23 to 52	269 90
Coffins, burial expen's, &c., in sun. cas.	53 to 67	70 38
Sundry physicians, for attention on out door paupers,	68 to 75	153 58
Directors for sundry out door services,	76 to 79	56 20
J. Morrison, for acting agt. on B. T.,	80 & 81	20 00
		$1299 41
Removal and delivery.	File R.	
By sundry constables and others, bringing paupers to the House,	No. 1 to 6	32 61
Sundry Justices of the Peace, for issuing order of Relief, &c.,	7 to 12	15 80
		$48 41
Incidental.	File I.	
By sund. persons for shoemaking,	No. 1 to 5	37 04
" " coal,	6 to 9	165 35
" " pub. an. report,	10 to 12	90 00
" " house labor,	13 to 14	70 11
J. A. Nash, Treasurer, commissions.	15	47 45
Griffus Miller, cook stove,	16	61 25
George Long, one sett harness,	17	22 00
Ephraim Doyle, one cow,	18	15 00
Levi Hecht, clothing,	19 & 20	27 40
Sundry persons, sundries,	21 to 33	71 80
		$607 40
Salaries'		
By Saml Pelghtal, services as director,	10 mths.	112 00
J Henderson, " "	12 "	110 40
S. J. Hackedorn, " "	12 "	112 80
John Logan, " "	2 "	24 80
Dr. R. Baird, services as attend. phy.	1 year	125 00
Henry Brewster, " clerk,	1 "	50 00
A. W. Benedict, " counsel,	1 "	20 00
		$555 00
By G G Tate, Steward, for sund. dot'ed in his ac.		745 28
Total,		$4832 71

Products of the Farm.

525 bushels wheat, 300 bushels oats, 900 bushels corn (in ear), 700 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 14 bushels beets, 15 tons hay, 14 loads cornfodder, 3,000 heads cabbage, (out of which in part was made 1500 lbs. sour crout), 1400 lbs. pork, 950 lbs. beef, broom-corn, sufficient to make 95 corn brooms, 100 chickens.

Articles manufactured in House.

12 comforts, 85 sheets, 4 towels, 15 bolster cases, 37 pillow cases, 51 aprons, 12 vests, 63 pairs stockings and socks, 19 pairs slips, 51 pairs pantaloons, 52 dresses, 52 chemise, 59 shirts, 50 baskets (various kinds and sizes), 85 corn brooms, 50 axe handles, 100 pick handles.

Stock on hand.

4 work horses, 9 milch cows, 1 steer, 3 calves, 10 stock hogs, 1 breeding sow, 2 plantation wagons, 1 two horse spring wagon, 1 plantation cart, 1 hand cart, 1 buggy and harness, 5 setts horse gears and harness, 4 plows, 2 double shovel plows, 1 single shovel plow, 1 hay rake, 1 threshing machine and fixtures, 1 wind mill, 1 pair patent hay ladders, 1 three horse cultivator, 400 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 700 bushels corn (in ear), 500 bushels potatoes, 15 bushels onions, 4 bushels soup beans, 10 bushels beets, 10 tons hay, 14 loads corn fodder, about 700 heads cabbage, 1500 lbs sour crout, 4,000 lbs pork, 9,000 lbs beef, 100 corn brooms, 3 dozen axe handles, 16 dozen pick handles, 500 lbs hog's lard, 100 baskets (various kinds and sizes.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1863.	Of the Inmates in House on January 1st, 1864, 1 is colored.	Of the Inmates in House December 1st 1862.....	Admitted	Discharged	Removals	Births	Deaths	Children Bound	Men	Women	Children	Total	Average	Nativity. American	Nativity. Foreign
December	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	20	7	55	48	11	12
January	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
February	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
March	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
April	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
May	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
June	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
July	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
August	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
September	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
October	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
November	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	20	7	56	48	11	12
December	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	20	7	55	48	11	12

Remaining each month.

N. B.—About 220 meals were supplied to sundry wandering and wayfaring paupers during the year.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated; and we do further find that on examining the Treasurer's account he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement, the sum of $5,117 00, of which amount the sum of $683 01 was expended on accounts of the year 1862, making total expenditures of 1863, (so far as paid,) amount to the sum of $4,434 99—leaving balance outstanding for year 1863, to wit, $198 37.

M. H. SANGREE,
H. L. McCARTHY,
ABRM. HARNISH, } Auditors.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes, by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM over ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH! Having a large stock of Hardware on hands, bought

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK
AND
FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,

By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.) Huntingdon Pa

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Dec2-3m

---

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,

French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW BARGAINS FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is Agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with *him* their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. 1863.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentleman's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 16, 1863

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY !
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep 30, 1863

ACENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the *stock on hand*, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

1863.
FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon. Oct 7-3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1863-tf.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia

Huntingdon, April 14, 1863. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken
in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

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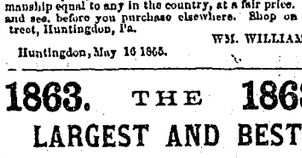

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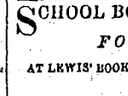

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